

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE IN IRELAND.

THE WISDOM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY DUBBED—ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S VIEWS—THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE SUIT—THE MAILS—PERSONAL.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.—English expectation of a quiet winter in Ireland has been rudely disturbed during the past week. The English idea was that a kind of tacit truce had been arranged between the Government and the National League, and thus far tolerably well observed by both sides. Mr. Dillon's speeches sounded the first note of alarm, and the decision of the Government to prosecute Mr. Dillon and proclaim League meetings was their equivalent to an open declaration of war. Their excuse is that Mr. Dillon was pressing upon the tenantry the adoption of "United Ireland's" plan of campaign. This, they urge, was to ignore their own efforts to stop evictions and induce landlords to make all reasonable concessions. Probably Mr. Dillon thought the Government were having matters too much their own way, and there was danger that the hold of the National League on the people would be shaken. His movement, at any rate, shows signs of having been adopted after consultation with the English Liberals. There is no important criticism on his programme in the English Liberal press. If they do not altogether approve their acquiesce. Mr. John Morley, who has been speaking with fulness and his usual pungent force at Hawick and Edinburgh, refuses to denounce Mr. Dillon, and declares that it is for the courts to determine whether his acts are illegal or not.

Perhaps the most striking feature of all is the adhesion of Archbishop Walsh to the new doctrine. The interview with the Archbishop in "The Pall Mall Gazette" is one of those pieces of pure journalism of which Mr. Stead so well understands the value. Its effect in England may not be very great, for the average John Bull cannot be got to see that it matters what a Roman Catholic Archbishop thinks or says on any subject; but in Ireland the influence of this prelate's latest demonstration is immense. Dr. Walsh, avowedly after some misgivings of conscience, has persuaded himself that tenants may rightly determine for themselves what proportion of their agreed rent they will pay, and that they may pay this not to their landlord but to trustees of their own choosing. The Government are likely to find it difficult to make much headway in the face of this ecclesiastical manifesto, either with prosecutions or proclamations.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" goes so far as to say that amid the general wreck of organized institutions in Ireland the National League is the one surviving bulwark against anarchy. That does not represent the general English opinion, but there is grave doubt, even among Tories, whether the present policy of the Irish Secretary is likely to insure order or produce a political success. Lord Randolph Churchill, says the Parnellites, wants a pretext for these stringent rules of procedure for the sake of which he has convened Parliament in the middle of January, nearly a month earlier than usual. That step has provoked protest from the Tory wing of the Tory party. "The Standard" makes itself its mouthpiece. Twice this week it has lifted up its voice against Lord Randolph. Personal animosities, however, have something to do with the attitude of the leading Tory journal toward the Tory leader. His opponents in this paper emitted on Thursday a despairing appeal against allowing Lord Randolph to dictate the foreign policy of the Cabinet, but Lord Randolph, his colleagues and the public generally are agreed on the two questions of foreign policy now uppermost. They have stood by Bulgaria till the Russian Envoy, backed by all the personal authority of the Czar, was driven out of that gallant little country, defeated and totally discredited. They are agreed on resisting the renewed attempt of France to force England out of Egypt; an attempt that is likely to be repeated just as often as domestic difficulties threaten the French Ministry. Mr. de Freycinet's last outbreak having preceded by only a few days the Ministerial crisis which came to a head yesterday.

The Colin Campbell divorce case has been at once the scandal and attraction of London throughout the week. It is admitted that the charge of adultery against Lord Colin has broken down, and certainly Lady Colin's petition against her husband must fail. There remains his petition against her, based on accusations of her adultery with four correspondents. Nearly the whole week has been occupied with the evidence of a discredited lady's maid, itinerant butlers and other servants, some testifying with evident bias and nearly all collapsing on cross-examination on essential points. There is, it is true, a considerable mass of positive testimony to specific acts and suspicious circumstances, enough perhaps to create a presumption against Lady Colin. It is understood, however, that this will be met next week, first by the direct denial of Lady Colin herself and every one of the four correspondents, and second by substantive proof either that the acts alleged could not have happened as related or that the servants have sworn they saw things which it is physically impossible they could have seen. Sir Charles Russell's cross-examinations thus far are regarded by the profession as masterpieces. No witness has escaped unharmed out of his hands. Perhaps in no European country but England would such testimony as has been produced have had weight, whether with judge, jury or public. The feeling in London society, irrespective of the evidence, is probably against Lady Colin. The fashionable world on which this beautiful and accomplished woman suddenly appeared five years ago as a star of the first magnitude has not forgotten nor forgiven her social triumphs. Opinion in court runs in her favor. Lawyers say no English jury will ever give a verdict on no matter what evidence to a husband who tried to kidnap his wife in Paris and send her to a prison of prostitutes. There stands against him, moreover, the verdict and decree of judicial separation obtained by Lady Colin on the ground of cruelty, a ground amply sufficient in other countries to give her a divorce. Lord Colin's counsel, Mr. Finlay, assumed the conduct of the case only after Sir Henry James, late Attorney General, had thrown up his brief, rumor says because Lord Colin insisted on Sir Henry's making an attack on his wife, which Sir Henry thought unmanly. Mr. Finlay, however, has not shrunk from accusing Lady Colin of many things besides adultery, including conspiracy and concocting testimony; but she is almost unknown in English courts, and therefore almost unknown in English society, has surprised the English bar. Altogether the contest abounds in points of interest. The papers report many horrible details which a few years ago could never have got into print. Mr. J. McN. Whistler's portrait of Lady Colin, which he is now exhibiting at the Society of British Artists, figures in the catalogue as a

"harmony in ivory and white," but was first known under the more piquant title of "the Snow Leopard." The picture has high quality and attracts numerous visitors, but hardly does full justice to the subject.

The papers continue to publish columns of letters and editorials on the American mails, in spite of the fact that the matter is settled for the next three months. It is a curious spectacle to see Liberals and Jingoism uniting in an attack on the Government. "The Daily News" perhaps affords the finest example of complete ignorance of the whole subject, while "The St. James's Gazette" can see nothing but the downfall of British supremacy at sea because a German ship is allowed to embark the mails at Southampton. The Post Office has got hold of the right idea in sending mails by the fastest ships and refusing to bind itself by a contract with the companies, but has not worked it out very intelligently. Still, the service now provided is on the whole better than the Liverpool monopoly could supply, and the Government stands to its guns the Canadians and their allies must ultimately come to terms as they did in America.

Mr. Mundella, who ought to know better, has been explaining to his constituents at Sheffield how superior English politics are to American. In America, says this Gladstonian, a politician is synonymous with a scoundrel.

The criminal prosecution of Mr. Burnand, the editor of "The Punch," for alleged libel, is an abuse of legal process, not less so because sanctioned by that remarkable functionary known as the Public Prosecutor, Sir Augustus Stephenson is the same personage who as Queen's Prosecutor, astonished the public but not the profession by his flaccid in the Dilke case. Mr. Burnand's offence in editing a comic journal in which he published a burlesque sketch of Mr. Gore Jenkin, Mr. Robert Gent Davis, Mr. P. insists this was meant for his wife. Mr. Burnand offered to say it was not intended for her and express his regret at the misapprehension, but as responsible editor he refused to name the writer; hence this ridiculous prosecution in the police court. Mr. Burnand's chances of seeing the inside of a prison are not supposed to be great.

The story of the engagement of Viscount Weymouth to the pretty but penniless Princess Victoria of Teck, is now officially contradicted and was never believed by friends of either of them. The Marquis of Bath is not the man to sanction such an alliance for his son. There is nothing against the girl, but her parents, in spite of her mother's royal blood, hold but an equivocal position in English society.

Mr. Henry James left London yesterday for Florence, where he has taken a villa near the city for the winter. English opinion is far more favorable to his new novel than the criticisms of "The Athenaeum" and "The Academy" would indicate. "Princess Casamassima" is the most popular of his recent books. G. W. S.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Premier de Freycinet announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day the resignation of the Ministry. The Chamber at once adjourned.

MOLKE ON THE STRENGTH OF GERMANY.

ASLY THIRST AT FRANCE AND AUSTRIA—DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The debate on the Government's bill for a renewal of the Military Septennate, or fixing of the army estimates for a period of seven years, was resumed in the Reichstag to-day. The present Septennate not expiring until 1895, and the Government's desire being to take advantage of the European crisis to secure an increase in the peace effective force, all the opposition parties were expected to discover their attitude toward the proposed measure during the present debate, which is on the first reading. Herr Windthorst, leader of the Christian party, declines, however, to commit himself explicitly. In today's discussion he limited the vote of his party would be given definitely on the last reading. He added that they had no objection to having it known in the meantime that they preferred having the army estimates made for three years, however, instead of for seven as proposed by the Government.

General von Moltke, one of the members of the cabinet on the left and on the right, were fully armed—a state of things which even a rich country was unable to bear for any length of time and which might lead to decisive events at an early date. For this reason it was necessary not to defer action on the measure until after the expiration of the Septennate. The preamble of the bill, which declares that the military power of the State is the strength of her army and the taxation of her people. The French, for instance, paid about double the sum paid by the German people, and an alliance with France would secure the peace of Europe. "But," he continued, "such an alliance is impossible while public opinion in France impudently demands the surrender of our independence. We are strongly determined never to give up." (Cheers.)

Continuing, he said that the alliance with Austria was valuable, but a great mistake to rely upon its own strength. The measure under consideration had reference not alone to a peace, but to a war establishment. He said that the Government had been financially obtainable, but where weighty questions of military strength and the defense of the country were involved, financial considerations must be put aside. "This demand," he said, "is made in behalf of the maintenance of peace, so is logically preserved. Our country will have all its resources at its disposal for all the miseries attendant upon a hostile invasion. We have found it difficult enough to attain the unity of Germany. Let us uphold it by proving that we are united. The whole world knows we are not contented with the present state of affairs. We intend to keep what we have and are resolved to defend it to the end."

The conclusion of von Moltke's speech was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

General von Schellendorf, Prussian Minister of War, said that the increase of the military power of the State, preventing our becoming involved in war, but will also prove us ready to show proper vigor in the maintenance of peace. He said that he was not at all to estimate or to undervalue possible opponents. France is working at the perfection of her army. Even though we are not contented with the present state of affairs, we must not meet a foreign army, our task must not be made difficult by our remaining far behind numerically."

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Special).—Grace Hawthorne has leased the Empire Theatre for the production of "Theodora." M. Sarrailh will attend the first performance.

OSWALD ROSS AND LEWIS WALLACE ROSS AND GEORGE LEE, the Londoners who were arrested in the spring and summer of 1887, are expected to return in the spring for New York. Ross said he would return in the spring and Lee in the summer. Both are expected to contest for the championship cup of England.

DOMINION AUTHORITIES REMIT A FINE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 4 (Special).—The Canadian Customs Department informed Consul-General Phelps to-day that the \$100 fine imposed on the American fishing vessel Marion Grimes had been remitted.

THE EAST AFRICAN REVOLT SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Advices from Durban state that the revolt of the natives against Portuguese authority on the east coast of Africa, above the Transvaal, which began about November 3 and which was about culminating in a concentrated attack upon the port town of Inhambane, has been suppressed.

NILHIST RACHMUTOFF.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The notorious nihilist Rachmutoff has died at Beda-Pesth.

DEVoured BY BEARS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4 (Special).—Alfred Laviole and his son, age twelve, of Larigault, went hunting on Monday last. Not returning, neighbors started into the woods in search of them and found their bodies partly devoured by bears.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP CHANDENAGOR.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The French transport Chandénagor, reported on Thursday last with 1,200 troops aboard, has arrived safely at the port of Toulon, Anan.

CATTLE BLOCKED IN THE ANDER.

PANAMA, Dec. 25.—Seventy thousand head of cattle are blocked in the Andes. They cannot be driven into Chili until the snow clears from the passes.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

BERNE, Dec. 4.—The Swiss Assembly has passed the Landsturm bill.

ROME, Dec. 4.—King Humbert has sent to President Cleveland a copy of the Constitution of Italy recently printed for Victor Emmanuel, Italian Prince Royal.

ILLNESS OF MINISTER RUSKINING AND HIS WIFE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 4.—Judge Manning, the United States Minister, and his wife are both suffering from heavy colds on the lungs. Mrs. Manning is showing feverish symptoms, but no danger is apprehended. Dr.

Parsons, an American, who is physician to the Minister, said to-day that he had been attending Judge Manning, who had had symptoms of pneumonia, but that he now thought there was no danger.

VOLCANOE IN GUATEMALA.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE FREQUENT RUMBLINGS AND EARTHQUAKES.

PANAMA, Nov. 25.—The following report has been sent to the Government of Guatemala by Edwin Rochester, who was appointed to visit Totonicapán, where volcanic disturbances have occurred daily since July of last year. Totonicapán is situated in a valley, the drainage from which forms the River Ula, one of the affluents of the Samala. The valley is enclosed by high mountains, which attain their greatest elevation at the northeast and south. The formation is all volcanic, and the rocks are covered with volcanic dust and ashes, through which the rivulets have cut deep beds. To the south of the city there are numerous hot springs, some of which attain a temperature of 40° Centigrade. The nearest volcanoes are Cerro Quicab, which forms the River Ula, and Cerro San Pedro, which is situated in an essentially volcanic region, which by no means signifies that a new volcano must consequently form there. At a depth of some miles the conditions necessary to produce the phenomena mentioned undoubtedly exist, but it is not known whether a new volcano is in course of formation. It may, however, be conjectured from the fact that the water filters through the upper crust and reaches the surface in the form of hot springs, that the volcanic activity is not confined to the surface, but that contact and steam is occasionally generated in sufficient quantity to overcome the enormous superincumbent mass of volcanic material. The volcanic activity is not confined to the surface, but that contact and steam is occasionally generated in sufficient quantity to overcome the enormous superincumbent mass of volcanic material. The volcanic activity is not confined to the surface, but that contact and steam is occasionally generated in sufficient quantity to overcome the enormous superincumbent mass of volcanic material.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN MEXICO.

FINDING THE SEPULCHRE AND BONES OF A GIANT ZAPOTEC KING.

PANAMA, Nov. 25.—Advices from Oaxaca, Mexico, state that the sepulchre of a Zapotec King has been discovered near there. In it were several obelisk-shaped, well sculptured, and an ideal of gold. The bones were found, and some other bones of such dimensions as to prove that the old ruler must have been a man of gigantic proportions.

TALK OF SEIZING "UNITED IRELAND."

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Dublin agent of the Central News telegraphs that the Irish executive, in consequence of the proceedings at yesterday's Cabinet council, is preparing for a determined struggle against the Irish Nationalist. The proposed seizure of the Nationalist, which include proclamations of all League meetings, and arrests of the prominent anti-tenant agitators. The agent adds that he has reason to believe that the seizure of "United Ireland" has also been decided upon by the Government.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SECURE THE CO-OPERATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 (Special).—The Executive Sub-Committee of the Centennial Commission to further the plans for the proper celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, held a secret meeting in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel to-day. An organization was effected and it was decided that the officers of the sub-committee should consist of a chairman, two vice-chairmen, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall constitute an executive committee for the transaction of any business that may arise during the interim of the sessions of the sub-committee, and any three of these shall be a quorum. Amos R. Little, of Pennsylvania, was made chairman; Alfred Goshorn, of Ohio, and Clinton A. Faine, of Maryland, were vice-chairmen; William C. Carson, secretary, and George H. Thomas, of Drexel & Co., treasurer. A committee consisting of Amos R. Little, of Pennsylvania; Colonel James A. Hoyt, of South Carolina; General John A. Bland, of Virginia; William Wirt, of Virginia; Amos R. Little, of Pennsylvania; Thomas T. Gantt, of Missouri; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; D. Richardson, of Tennessee; and Merrill Green, of Mississippi, was designated to call on President Cleveland and urge him to make recommendations to Congress on the subject of the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution. These gentlemen left here for Washington to-night.

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

DISPUTING OVER THE FEES OF A LAWYER.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4 (Special).—One of the numerous Sear divorce cases, whose trials are now pending both in New York and Buffalo, was brought into notice to-day by the filing of affidavits from Mrs. Frances M. Sear and her lawyer, J. Treadwell Richards. The lawyer and the lady, who are disputing partnership, but that the lady is a lunatic, Mrs. Sear asks the court to substitute Day & Romer, of this city, as her attorneys and to compel Mr. Richards to give up the papers. In the case, this Mr. Richards refuses to do until his bill is paid, and to show that it is not too high, as Mrs. Sear alleges, he has asked for a large sum of money for his expenses. His affidavit states that he pays \$2,500 a year for office rent and as much more for clerk hire. He asks that a referee be appointed to determine the value of the services of the lawyer, and that justice under the Buffalo scale of fees. Pending the court's decision he retains possession of all the papers in the case.

JAMES D. WARREN'S CONSTITUTION.

REFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—James D. Warren's physicians to-day reported that while the patient's condition does not materially abate their anxiety it does justify a strong hope, especially in view of Mr. Warren's strong constitution.

ARREST OF A MISCREANT.

NEWBURGH, Dec. 4 (Special).—George W. Corwin, age thirty-three years, was caught this morning by Detective Landy of Goshorn, the brother of John Goshorn, near the Nassau Asylum at Middletown. Corwin is charged with the murder of Jacob Richner, age seventy-eight, on Wednesday night near Hamptonsburg, and with criminally assaulting his daughter Aida, a girl of fourteen.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE.

UTICA, Dec. 4 (Special).—The military department of Cornell gave its second ball here last night in the Armory.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 4.—The family of Mrs. R. M. Roberts have taken ill night before last after partaking of a cold, when the family doctor, Dr. E. E. E. N. H., age twenty-six, who was staying with M. A. Roberts, died last night from the effects of the cold.

UTICA, Dec. 4.—Frank Mondo, the Italian who killed his brother-in-law, John Wislart, by shooting, Herkimer County, May 8, 1884, has been pleading guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to Auburn prison for life.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4.—The steamer City of Troy, bound north, was compelled to stop by the ice. Her passengers were transferred to the Belle Horton and landed at Castleton, whence they went to Albany and Troy by rail.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 4 (Special).—A movement has for some time been on foot to erect in this city a monument in memory of Broome County's soldier dead. There are \$10,000 in cash secured thus far. It is hoped that the monument will be completed by next Decoration Day.

ELMIRA, Dec. 4 (Special).—Work on the new armory in this city has been stopped owing to certain irregularities that promise to delay the completion of the building for an indefinite period. The two years' limit will expire about the middle of June, 1887, and as the building cannot be completed by that time further legislation will be necessary.

THE CONTEST FOR THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Dec. 4 (Special).—The temperance municipal contest in Boston will result in polling a large vote on December 14. The re-election of Mayor O'Brien is probable. The labor ticket, however, will draw off some of O'Brien's supporters and thus weaken his prospects for re-election. It is not safe to say that it will be a great deal less than some people predict. The Republicans have a strong chance of electing a candidate of their own in the community. But Mr. Hart is in no sense a popular man.

BULLION FROM VIRGINIA CITY.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Dec. 4.—A shipment of \$100,000 bullion from the Consolidated California and Virginia Mine left here for San Francisco last night. This makes \$444,000 shipped since November 1.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING SOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The old post office building on Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, was sold to-day by the Government for \$221,000.

OUTBREAK.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 4.—Another outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is reported from Lancaster County, Pa. J. C. Smith, of the town of Martinsburg, suffering from the disease, died two and a half hours after the attack. Another herd in the same vicinity is affected.

SMALL SATISFACTION FOR CREDITORS.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 4.—The auditor's report in the assigned estate of John H. Smith, of this city, shows claims against the estate of \$105,711 and assets of \$704,235.

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 (Special).—Thomas M. Elliott, a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, was found dead in a room at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, last night. He was a resident of Beaver Falls, Pa., and with his brother had been attending the medical course of lectures at the Jefferson College.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—The steamer Howland from New York to Brunswick, Ga., belonging to the J. B. K. Y. Island Club, was picked up at sea with her engine disabled and her crew in peril. She was rescued by the steamer Howland, N. C., this morning by the steamer Howland.

THE BROADWAY ROAD SUIT.

ARGUMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

JUDGE PECKHAM ADJOURNS COURT AND WILL RENDER A DECISION ON DECEMBER 23.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The battle between giants of the legal profession over the franchise of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, which has been progressing before Justice Peckham in the adjourned October circuit since Wednesday morning, was brought to a conclusion at noon to-day. The concluding argument was made by Attorney-General O'Brien, who contended that the city had no power to convey any interest in the Broadway franchise to any corporation or individual, and that that right was vested in the sovereign power which conferred the right to grant such franchises upon the city, a right that was revocable at the pleasure of the Legislature. The Broadway Surface road was created by the sovereign power, which gave it 1,000 years to run, and it was a part of the public domain. It might, therefore, be conveyed to any corporation or individual, but it was a part of the public domain. It might, therefore, be conveyed to any corporation or individual, but it was a part of the public domain. It might, therefore, be conveyed to any corporation or individual, but it was a part of the public domain.

The Attorney-General said that he conceived his position in the case to be not that of a partisan advocate. He considered that his duty would be performed if he presented fairly the considerations upon the law as would assist the court in arriving at a decision of the questions involved. "Many of the questions once deemed vital in the case," he said, "have dropped out of it. The right of the people to maintain the action now stands conceded and the regularity of the appointment of the receiver now seems to be admitted. The claim of the directors to be entitled to wind up the affairs of the company, trustees in liquidation, and the receiver, who, in fact, does not seem to have much force. The main question in the case is that of the constitutionality of chapter 271 of the laws of 1886, commonly known as the Franchise Disposal act. We affirm and insist that that act is constitutional. The franchise to run a railroad on Broadway, as created by the Legislature and not from the city, and the Legislature had the power to take away that franchise. Prior to the amendment of 1874 the Legislature had no power to take away that franchise by special act. Is there any doubt that it might also have repealed such special act, thereby wiping out all the rights of the city in the railroad franchise? The amendment of 1874 did not make the Legislature any less the source of street surface railroads than it was before. It has the power of repeal, with the same force, as before the amendment. The Legislature has paramount control of all the highways of the State, and the Legislature has the power to take away that franchise. Prior to the amendment of 1874 the Legislature had no power to take away that franchise by special act. Is there any doubt that it might also have repealed such special act, thereby wiping out all the rights of the city in the railroad franchise? 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